

Making Early Pure

There's good judgment in making early pure. The stock is executed. secure exactly and quality perfect safety.

Syrup of Figs



NEVER IMITATED QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guarantee of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

W. H. BARNES,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HARTFORD, KY.

WILL practice his profession in all the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals. Office next door to Red Front.

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WILL practice his profession in Ohio and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals. Office next door to Red Front.

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SPECIAL attention given to collections and all kinds of surveying, including abstracts, etc. Also, Surveyor for Ohio County. Office north side of public square.

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WILL practice his profession in all the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals. Special attention to collections.

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WILL practice his profession in Ohio and adjoining counties. Special attention given to all business entrusted to his care. Office with County Attorney.

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WILL practice his profession in all the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties. Strict attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care. Collections and criminal practice a specialty. Office up stairs, next to Griffin's drug store.

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WILL practice his profession in all the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties. Collections carefully and promptly attended to. Office with T. Smith & Co., Market Street.

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WILL practice his profession in Ohio and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. Also, notary public. Office in Commercial Hotel.

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WILL practice his profession in Ohio and adjoining counties. Special attention given to collections. Office next door to the Republican office.

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WILL practice his profession in all the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals. Special attention to collections.

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WILL practice in all the Courts of Kentucky. Special attention given to collections, settlements of estates, real estate and criminal practice. Office up stairs next to Griffin's drug store.

GLENN & WEDDING,
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WILL practice their profession in all the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties and in the Court of Appeals. Special attention given to criminal practice and collections. Also, Notary Public for Ohio county.

C. M. Barnett,
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WILL practice his profession in all the courts of Ohio and adjoining counties. Careful attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care. Collections a specialty. Office over Ohio County Bank.

THE HARTFORD HERALD.

"I come, the Herald of a noisy world, the news of all nations lumbering at my back."

HARTFORD, KY., WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1898.

Subscription \$1 per year, in advance

NO. 43

THE NEW ELECTION LAW

A REMEDY ADEQUATE FOR EVIL TO BE CORRECTED.

Compared With Republican Election Laws of Other States—Will Keep Hannaism Out.

SYNOPSIS OF THE IMPORTANT PARTS.

Senator Goebel's address at Glasgow dealt entirely with the subject of ballot reform and was an able defense of the new election law of Kentucky, of which he is the author. He showed first that the people of the State demanded a change from the old election system, which permitted the Republicans to steal the election. The new law would do this and give every man entitled to suffrage the right to vote as he chose and have his vote counted. Mr. Goebel referred to the fact that Ohio, Virginia and other States have similar election laws; and brought with telling effect upon his hearers the importance of having Democratic control in Kentucky. Senator Goebel spoke for nearly two hours, but did not once refer to his candidacy for the governorship. Senator Goebel said:

The Republican party seeks to make the election law enacted by the Democrats of the last general assembly an issue in the pending campaign. It ought to be an issue in this campaign. The people of Kentucky ought to pass judgment upon it because nothing is of more importance to any people than the integrity of elections.

Honest elections are the sovereign essential to the ascertaining and enforcing of the popular will upon any and every subject with which the government deals. We may talk of the necessity of bimetalism and the evils of a single gold standard from now till the crack of doom; we may talk of a tariff for revenue, and a tariff for protection; we may talk of the regulation of public corporations and the suppression of trusts and monopolies; we may talk of measures to compel wealth to bear its just proportion of the burdens of government, but it will be impossible to effect any of these reforms until the election laws are so framed and are so executed that elections shall be honestly conducted, the vote honestly counted and the result honestly certified.

These considerations prompted the enactment of the election law passed by the last general assembly. From the campaign of 1890 till the meeting of the general assembly in January, 1898, there was practically a unanimous demand from the Democracy of Kentucky that there be enacted such a change in the election law as would in the future prevent a repetition of the frauds committed in the election of 1895 by and for the Republican party. So that when the last general assembly convened, the question was presented to the Democratic members of that body, how can this abuse be corrected? There was much difference of opinion as to what ought to be done, but that something ought to be done was agreed. The law passed was the result of the discussion thus conducted.

THE NEED OF THE LAW. What were the abuses this law is supposed to correct, and how does it correct them? The Republican party and its allies in this commonwealth deliberately and systematically violated the provision of the original secret ballot election law which provided that at every voting booth there shall be a division of the election officers among the different political parties.

Under the secret ballot system, as we have it in Kentucky, the chief and indeed the only safeguard against fraud, is a division of the election officers, so that the conduct of the election, counting of the ballots, and the certifying of the returns may not be entirely under the control of members of any one political party. Under the secret ballot election system the officers who conduct the election can, if corrupt, make the

Public Statement From A Public Man

Hon. W. H. Ouley, Ex-Secretary of State of West Virginia, writes an open letter.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Mar. 9, 1898.

To whom it may concern:

"I most heartily recommend Peruna as a great benefit in cases of catarrh. It is especially beneficial wherever the mucous membranes are affected. As a tonic it certainly has no superior."

W. H. Ouley, Ex-Secretary of State.



Peruna has cured thousands of obstinate cases of catarrh, and is perhaps the only certain remedy in existence for catarrhal diseases; but there are countless multitudes of people who are still struggling with catarrh and need help. To such as these the unqualified recommendation of Peruna by Ex-Secretary Ouley is directed. Peruna is a scientific and purely vegetable. All druggists sell it.

result of an election what they choose, without reference to how the votes were cast. These officers count the votes, destroy the ballot, certify the result, and neither the voter nor any one else is permitted to testify how any vote was cast.

Under the vice system of voting, it was comparatively unimportant who were judges, clerk and sheriff of an election. The voter cast his vote openly and publicly, a record of the vote was made in the presence of the voter and in the knowledge of every one else who cared to know how the vote was cast. This record was preserved and transmitted to the office of the county clerk, there to remain until the county canvassing board canvassed the vote and certified the result. Under that system the election officer could perpetrate what he pleased, and such crimes were easy of proof, and therefore seldom committed. Under the new, or secret ballot system, the result of an election is placed entirely in the control of the election officers; they can certify whatever returns they choose with perfect impunity; the ballots being destroyed, and the voter prohibited from testifying how he voted, there is no way to prove that returns were falsified, except by the testimony of the election officers themselves, and that, of course, means that such frauds are practically incapable of legal proof. Therefore it is, that every secret ballot system of which I have any knowledge provides that the officers of election shall be divided between the different parties. The representatives of the different political parties can then see that no fraud is perpetrated, and can refuse to certify any other than an honest return of the vote.

REPUBLICAN FRAUDS. This provision of the election law, which required a division of the election officers, was deliberately and systematically violated by the Republican party and its allies in this State, especially in the election of 1895. These valuable and widely distributed violations of the provisions of law which provide for the effective safeguard against frauds, were not committed without an object. Important and well known laws are not violated systematically and deliberately without a definite and determined object and in this instance the object of these violations of law could have been nothing other than that which the law was designed to prevent; that is, fraud, by permitting illegal votes to vote, and by counting votes differently from the way they were cast, and falsifying certifying the returns.

The places where these violations of law and frauds chiefly occurred were the county of Christian, the Third congressional district, the city of Louisville, and the Eleventh congressional district. It is a well established fact that in more than forty election precincts in the city of Louisville in the election of 1895 not a single election officer was for Bryan. Is it any wonder that 13,000 majority was there turned out to McKinley? The wonder is that the Republican majority in Louisville was not 20,000 to 30,000. In the Eleventh congressional district the Republican majority changed every day for a week and grew constantly as the necessities required. In substantially all of the Eleventh congressional district, all the election officers belonged to or were under the control of the Republican party. That party could therefore with ease and impunity turn out for itself whatever majority it desired. It need not have been stopped at 10,000; the majority might as well have been made 30,000, and that the Republican majority would in the future have reached that figure in the district, but for the enactment of the new election law, no sane and candid man will question.

SOME OF THE OBJECTIONS. There have been many falsehoods and misrepresentations uttered and published about this law. Among the more palpable and flagrant are these: It is complained that the law provides no penalties for violations of law that may be committed by the election officers, and in that way the inference is sought to be conveyed that there is no law providing such penalties. The penalties were already provided by the former law, and it was unnecessary to enact them. Every penalty provided by the old law for the commission of any election offense whatever, remains unrepaid and in full force, and these penalties cover all election offenses that can be committed.

It has been asserted that the new law makes the judgment of the county or district contest board conclusive in contested elections, and deprives the defeated party of an appeal to the courts. No greater falsehood was ever uttered. The new law leaves in full force every action, law and letter of the former law giving an appeal, first to the district court, and then to the court of appeals, from the judgment of a county or district contest board. It is unnecessary to put into the new statute a provision granting an appeal, because the law already made such provision. The new law is not a complete election law. Its repealing clause is expressly limited to the conflict between its provisions and those of other statutes, and as there is nothing in the new law concerning penalties or appeals of course the provisions on those subjects contained in the old law are in full force and effect.

It has been said that the law is objectionable because it concentrates power. It concentrates power by giving to three honest, impartial men the same power, and no more, than under the old law was vested in one. And it also does this—it prevents any candidate at any election from taking part in the election and appointing times of the officers that are to conduct the election. One of the most objectionable features of the old law was

the appointment of election officers by county judges who were candidates for re-election, and they usually were candidates for re-election.

And what is the record concerning elections of the party that denounces this law as a "force bill"? This is the same party that stole the Presidency from Samuel J. Tilden in 1876. It is the same party that enacted the federal statute known as the "force bill," which authorized the use of the entire military and naval forces of the United States in elections and prevented its repeal until a Democratic house of representatives had refused to vote any appropriation for the army except an amendment repealing the law.

This is the same party that introduced by the force bill, introduced by Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, attempted substantially to re-enact the former law authorizing the use of the military power of the federal government in elections and providing an army of federal supervisors for the same purpose. You will remember that the Lodge bill passed the House of Representatives, but failed in the Senate. In the House one of the gentlemen who voted for it was Representative William McKinley, of Ohio.

This is the same party that in the State of New York has just passed, at a special session of its legislature called for the purpose, a law authorizing the appointment and use of an army of superintendents and deputy superintendents of elections, armed with bludgeons and pistols. Under this law there have been appointed and are now acting and will continue to act until after the November election, 700 of these armed superintendents and deputies. This law applies not to the entire State of New York, but only to the Democratic strongholds, the city of New York, and it appropriates \$100,000 for as much thereof as may be deemed necessary, for use in the pending campaign and election. This is the New York "force bill" with which the Louisville Post compares the Kentucky election law.

The Republican party leaders in Kentucky tried to elect a United States senator at the regular session of the general assembly, which began in January, 1897. The Republican and Democratic parties had the same number of votes in the general assembly when Isaac Wilson, the representative from Nelson county—peace to his ashes and honor to his memory—of body, but iron of soul, died, the law vested in the Republican speaker of the house of representatives the sole authority to issue a writ of election to fill the vacancy. There was ample time to call the election and fill the vacancy before the time fixed by law for the beginning of the session. The Republican speaker refused to issue the writ of election, and delayed doing so beyond the time that would have given the people of Nelson county a representative in the general assembly at the beginning of the voting for federal senator. This wrong was inflicted by the Republican State senator, Christian Stege, of Louisville, who, ashamed of the conduct of the leaders of his own party, refused to vote in the joint convention of the two houses until the people of Nelson county were represented in the general assembly.

SOME POLITICAL HISTORY. The Republican party leaders seem to have forgotten how they ousted from the house of representatives Mr. Kaufman, the representative from the city of Lexington, for the fraudulent purpose of making a Republican majority on joint ballot in the senatorial election, and how they were immediately met by the ousting from the Democratic senate of the Republicans, James and Walton. And they seem to have forgotten how, when everything else had failed to make a Republican United States senator, and when a new Republican nominee had replaced Hunter, the soldiers were called out, on Sunday night, with the alarm bells ringing in the capital city, and put in possession of the legislative halls.

As Told at the Store.

The usual crowd was gathered at the Cross Roads store the other night when a Huntington drummer said he knew of a thing that would make a fortune. He had a box of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, and he would sell it for a few cents. He showed a thermometer and had died by degrees. Whank Smith said that reminded him of his uncle Dick, who swallowed a pistol and went off easy. Pete Jenkins spoke up and said: "My old gran'pa swallowed a quart of apple-jack and died in good spirits." Pinker Jones said that was nothing to the man that took a dose of petrifying fluid and died hard. Moses Briggs chimed in and closed the meeting by saying, "You fellows are telling some mighty slick yarns, but I know an honest one that swallowed a ball box of carter licks and some pounded glass and, by gum, he ain't dead yet."

Pleurisy

Pleurisy and pneumonia are frequently developed in a very short space of time, from a common cold, or a slight inflammation of the lungs is not promptly allayed, the worst may happen. With the aid of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, however, you need not have any fear, for this great remedy speedily subdues the inflammation, eases the pain in breathing, and brings about a cure in a wonderfully short time.

Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup

Cures Pleurisy and Pneumonia. Does small and pleasant to take. Doctors recommend it. Price 25 cents. All druggists.

UP IN A WAR BALLOON.

THRILLING EXPERIENCE OF A TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.

Last Trip of the War Balloon at Santiago --- Daring Voyage, Told by a Participant.

UP IN AIR MID FLYING BULLETS.

[From New York World.]

I am the only telegraph operator who went up in the war balloon at El Caney and Santiago, and this is the first story of the experience. The balloon was shot full of holes so that it looked like a sieve when it dropped. I received a glancing shot over the eye, leaving a scar that I will carry for life.

The balloon service proved practically a failure, but the experience was filled with thrilling incidents which I am not likely to forget. I don't want any more of it.

The balloon was one of four, and was the only one used. I made four ascensions. The balloon was in command. "Bud" McKaib was the aeronaut and I was the telegrapher. I enlisted on May 27 in the Seventh Company, United States Volunteer Signal Corps, and went to Cuba in June. I was told that I was in this balloon detachment. I did not relish the job, but I was out there to obey orders, and that was all there was to it.

The gas was manufactured for us at Tampa and sent over to us in tubes, so that there was no trouble in getting to work for our first ascension on June 30. The balloon was laid out over the rough, hilly ground, and in forty minutes it was filled with gas. The Spaniards began to fire at it the first crack of the box, before it was five feet off the ground. But their shots were few and scattered, and at 11 o'clock the balloon was ready for its trip. It was a wet morning. Rain was falling heavily and the balloon sagged until it swung to a height of 1,500 feet.

FIRST ASCENT WAS AN EASY ONE. The first trip was really without exciting incidents. A few puffs from the balloon did not do much damage to speak of. We could see the Spaniards in their intrenchments, our own men in camp, and our ships at sea. The telegraph line extended to Camp Greely and worked perfectly.

All the messages were sent in cipher. We sent the location of the enemy's lines as we could see them, but had no trouble. The second trip on July 1 was quite like the first. We heard a few scattered shots, took similar observations, and put in about two and half hours on the work.

The third and last trip was at Santiago on the morning of the 30 of July, and I am telling you it was a trip to make a man's hair turn white. The fighting lines had been getting closer for three days, and I knew that we were in for a hot time. The Lieutenant knew it, too, and I remarked to "Bud" that we were a lucky morning for it, if we all got back alive.

It took forty minutes to pump up bag full of gas, and at 11 o'clock we were ready for this day's work. There was a nasty rain on it; it rained there all the time. I can feel it raining now. We wrapped rubber ponchos around ourselves, adjusted the telegraph machine and got into the basket, which was about five feet high and four feet across. There was just room for three men and the instrument.

Twenty or thirty of the boys who assisted in the rigging of the balloon gave us the good-bys, and as the balloon swung slowly upward I heard distinct shouts. One old chum yelled:

"Delaney, try and land on your feet!" and another yelled, "It is a long jump from up there, old man!"

I said to myself that there was no use of thinking about it; if I was in to get shot, that was all there was to it. There was no chance to get back at the daggers, for I only carried a revolver. We had all the worst of it if it came to a fight, for the balloon was an easy mark.

The balloon rose about as fast as a cable car runs, and for the first twenty or thirty feet it was a trip to make a man's hair turn white. The fighting lines had been getting closer for three days, and I knew that we were in for a hot time. The Lieutenant knew it, too, and I remarked to "Bud" that we were a lucky morning for it, if we all got back alive.

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being plunked full of holes, but very little gas was escaping.

ABRUPTLY TWICE WOUNDED.

The rain of bullets never let up for a second. "Bud" had just asked me if I wasn't getting a little nervous when he yelled, "My God, they've got me!" He dropped over to the bottom of the basket with two wounds, one in his left groin and the other in his left foot. I noticed two holes in the basket as he dropped the lever. I had just been wondering who the first man would be. The Lieutenant looked around and asked how badly the aeronaut was hurt. Then he said:

"Now, I have got to stand here and watch out, and if 'Bud' gets so bad that he can't handle the lever you do his work and your own too." Then he wrote on a sheet of paper from his notebook: "MORNS."

This message meant "One man shot." But the rain of bullets was doubled, probably because the Spaniards saw they were getting the best of us. I couldn't understand why the balloon did not fall like a dead weight until I was told later that the holes closed up almost as fast as the bullets came through. There was now enough gas escaping to cause the balloon to drop faster.

The basket was swaying from side to side as the balloon shifted. The outlook was very "leery," for I expected every minute that the balloon would rip, and there was nothing below us but water.

LIEUT. MCNORN GOT A BULLET. Lieut. McNorn was as cool as ice. He had just written a despatch and handed it to me when he was hit. He was standing close to the edge of the basket. The basket had taken a sudden turn when he fell with his head across the edge of the basket and a bullet hit in his right side.

Then followed the hottest ten minutes of my life. I caught the Lieutenant with one arm and drew him back into the basket, which was swinging so that it was a guess whether we wouldn't all be spilled out at the next turn.

With the other hand I telegraphed to my friend Conditine at the other end: "The Lieutenant is hit. I am holding him up with one hand and wiring with the other. I don't know how badly he is off, but it looks like '30' with him."

It was a hard place for us, and I was scared more over falling out than the basket than from the bullets that kept swarming. Conditine wired back: "Keep your nerve. The balloon is coming down easy, and we will stand by till it touches land."

I was covered with the Lieutenant's blood and he was unconscious. The aeronaut was breathing, but could do nothing. With my free hand I again wired to Conditine: "Get the ambulance and the doctors. They have missed me but the other men are unconscious."

TWELVE MINUTES IN RESPONSE. It was told after that it was twelve minutes by the watch between the first message from the balloon and the landing. It seemed like twelve years. I stuck my head over the edge of the basket to see how the balloon was coming down. I thought that there was a chance we would see it turning to the land. For perhaps two minutes before the landing the shower of bullets let up.

Finally the basket grazed the beach and I climbed out. My feet were fairly on the ground when a sharpshooter's bullet struck my face under the left eye and covered my head with blood. It was a lucky shot and pained me, but I knew that it was not serious.

The boys ran up and carried the Lieutenant and aeronaut from the basket, and I turned around in time to see the big balloon collapse slowly to the ground. The aeronaut will pull through, but McNorn is still in the hospital and is in bad shape.

PETER J. DELANEY.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Pott.

A novel plan for elevating Georgia made him formulated by a well known citizen of Atlanta. He proposed that each county should decide by vote on January 1st of each year who is the worst man in each county, and that the man receiving the highest number of votes shall on the ensuing February 1st, be hanged. It is estimated for the plan that it would induce bad men to emigrate, and that the "complimentary vote" received by those who had just begun to be bad, but were not generally recognized as such, would tend to create a desire among them to be enrolled among the well-behaved.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Pott.

A Remarkable Remedy.

(Lexington Leader.)

Alexander Shaw, who met a horrible death by falling into the fire last week at his home, two miles east of Quincy, in Lewis county, was one of the strongest characters known to the Western Kentucky. He was a hermit and lived that secluded, unnatural life for more than forty years. He came from Pittsburg, Mo., and spent his early years on the Ohio river.

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unsmooth building inside with upholstery that would have adorned a grand mansion. The mantel for the cabin cost fifty times more than the building itself. The finest velvet carpets overspread the floors of the best rooms. A piano, costing \$1,000 stood in one corner of the cabin, from the keys of which the strange old genius invoked the grandest melodies. He had a large and varied collection of musical instruments and was a skillful performer on all of them. Around his rude structure he erected a tall and heavy "staked and ridged" fence.

The yard was overspread with soft, clean grass. It was decorated with the dense shrubbery and garlanded with flowers of all varieties. He had a perfect passion for flowers and kept his eye eagerly out for the latest species. In fact, he had three acres of land devoted to the cultivation of flowers. They were not grown for profit, but solely to gratify his own clamoring instinct for the beautiful.

The anomalous character of this man was also exhibited in his dress. Though one of the wealthiest men in the northern part of the State, he was never known to have \$5 worth of clothes on at any one time. Such as he wore, however, were scrupulously clean, and were washed by his own hands. Often he would go in his shirt-sleeves in winter, and then appear wrapped in an overcoat in warm weather. He wore nothing but a kind of long shirt made of the coarsest of "domestic," and reaching down to his ankles.

He did all his own making and mending, washing and cooking. He said he wouldn't allow the best cook on earth to get a dinner for him at his house. He said he knew when he prepared his own meal that not a particle of dirt or poison would go into the food.

He is credited with having many thousands of dollars hoarded. That he had a great deal of money is an unquestioned fact, but where it all will probably remain a secret forever.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Pott.

Around nearly every town will be found some young men who spend their time from one year's end to the other on the lookout for a soft place. They have the well-head too bad to go to work at anything that will soil their cuffs, or raise a sweat, and no one has confidence enough in their progress to work to trust them in positions of responsibility. On the other hand we see young men start out by taking any kind of work that comes along. If they fail to find positions in a store or office, they go to the farm or shops. In short time these young men are found occupying the best positions to be found. A willingness to do an honest day's work at any kind of labor is a better recommendation of a young man in the eyes of the business men than all the high claims and tight fitting pants he can wear.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Dr. H. H. Pott.

New Beaver Dam Hotel,

S. D. Morgan, Prop'r.

First-class in every particular. Patronage of the traveling public invited. Would be glad to have all my old friends stop with me. Home comforts and all it takes to make a first-class hotel promised. Respectfully,

S. D. MORGAN.

Money in Circulation.

(Bradstreet's.)

The entire body of money in circulation on October 1 amounted to \$1,816,596,392. This represented an increase of over \$137,750,000 as compared with the corresponding date last year. The circulation per capita is put by the treasury experts on the basis of an estimated population of 74,925,000 on October 1, at \$24.34. This represents an increase of 29 cents for the month of September and of \$1.35 as compared with October 1 last year. It is of interest to note that of the total amount of gold coin issued nearly four-fifths are in circulation, while of the standard dollars less than a seventh are outside of the treasury.

The Successful Remedy for Nasal Catarrh

Must be non-irritating, any of application, and one that will by its own action reach the inflamed and diseased surface.

ELY'S CREAM BALM combines the important requisites of quick action and specific curative powers with perfect safety to the patient. This agreeable remedy has mastered catarrh as nothing else has, and both physicians and patients freely concede this fact. All druggists cheerfully acknowledge that in it the science of Pharmaceutic skill has been reached. The most distressing symptoms quickly yield to it. In acute cases the Balm imparts almost instant relief.

BY ABSORPTION.

Castor oil soothes and soothes the membrane. It does not dry up the secretions, but changes them to a liquid and odorless condition, and finally to a natural and healthy character. The Balm can be found at any drug store or by sending